THE SHERMAN LETTER.

An End of Mrs. Jenks Before the Potter Committee.

CHARACTERISTIC ADIEU.

What She Said to a "Sincere Admirer" About the Document.

A Cross Fire of Questions About the Election - of Packard and Haves.

Mrs. Agnes D. Jonks was recalled and asked by the hairman if she had received the letters she prom-red to give to the committee. She said she had not

Q. Will you produce any letters you may have from Sovernor Kellogg? A. I will not without his per mission; unless I get that I must decline to do so.

Q. Have you any letters from Secretary Sherman

Q. Or from Mrs. Weber? A. I only received one, chich I submitted to your committee.

Q. Have you any letters from D. A. Weber. A. No.

Mr. Cox stated that he understood from Mr. Snells barger that he was guthorized and requested by Governor Kellogg to say that in regard to any letters of his that the witness might have he (Kellogg) gave his permission for her to produce them, and desired that they should be produced.

By the Chairman-Having heard the statement just made will you now produce any letters received by you from Governor Kellogg? A. I have not sent

by you from Governor Kellogg? A. I have not sent for those; I thought it was the Anderson letters you wasted, but I will endeavor to procure them, they are in New Orienns; I thought General Butler had a sufficient number of them for your parposes.

Q. For what letters have you sent? A. You asked for the Anderson letters to me and I did send for these, but I have not received them.

CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. HALEY.

Q. When you were in Washington last winter did you have any conversation with A. G. Haley respecting the so-called Sherman letter? A. I never did; I may make this statement in regard to that matter, about the 5th of last February, the day after my card came out in the New York Times, Mr. Haley called upon me at my rooms one evening and we spoke of the matter and Mr. Haley complimented me by saying that the article might have been written by a lawyer. over.

Didn't you tell him at that time that you had to Louisiana for the Sherman letter? A. I did

Didn't you tell him that you had received a let-from the person to whom you had written in issues, in which the writer informed you that rould not send the letter because it required your sonal presence to get it from the depository? A. riadily never did; I don't tell my busiuess to by person I meet; I have the name of being very

retry person I meet; I have the name of being very retroent.

Q Didn't you at that time have a letter in your hend which you said was the answer made to you by the parson in Louisians, whom you said was the custodiatiof the original lotter? A. Never, at any time; I received three registered letters from Captain Jenks about that time, but I never stated any such thing as you ask to any person.

Amour THE SHERMAN LATTER.

The witness was then examined at great length concerding the original drait of the Sherman letter, for which, as she testified, a production of her own was substituted, but nothing of interest was developed. Nearthe dose of her examination the following collogy took place:—

Aver have spoken to Mr. Heley in regard to the matter.

4. Did you ever tell Anderson that you had sont for this tho Sherman) inter? A. I here-commencated intelligence to Anderson of that kind, although I might have sent for various documents.

4. Did you tell Mr. Butler, the newspaper correspondent, that you had the letter or document, as you called it? A. No, air; I did not tell him anything of the kind; he was a stranger to me; I do not tell my private business to lom. Dick and flarry. The Winess (addressing Mr. McMahon)—Now, have you say more deat, usub, lame, hait or blind with the season to be called in this lavestigation? (Laughter,) If you are through with me I should like to leave, because? I have business at the other end of the line; I wish to go to New Oricans.

By the Chairman—You don't mean to say that you detaid either of these darks to Mr. Weber? A.

was suspended on yesterday, was recalled and exum-ped by the Chairman.

Q. Dil you meet Mrs. Jenks during last winter here th Washington? A. Yes, sir, at her pariors on Ninih

Washington? A. Yos, err, at her pariors on Ninth rest, near M, in January and February, on several Q. On any one of these occasions was there any

street, near M, in January and February, on several pecasions.

Q. On any one of these occasions was there any conversation in relation to the so-called Sherman letter? A. Yes, sir; the Now York Times had an article purporting to be an internew with Secretary Sherman, in which Mrs. Jonks was accussed of having attempted to blackmail him; as a triend and sincere admirer of her I called upon her about it, and it came out in the conversation with her that are nad come here for the purpose of getting Mr. Packard appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and in conferring with Secretary Sherman on that matter it had been said he had been led to think she was attempting to blackmail him.

Q. You are giving her conversation with you? A. Yes, sir; there were many, but I will give them as though there was but one conversation; the general result of the conversation was that she was cognizant, not only of the existence of the Sherman letter, but of its whereabouts; it came out further in conversation to all the strength of the conversation was that she was cognizant, not only of the existence of the Sherman letter, but of its whereabouts; it came out further in conversation that she had been offered \$2,000 for the letter; I told her it the letter was worth one cent it was worin \$5,000 at letist; I was a democrat and a Louisiannan and therefore interested in the subject of that letter.

SATISTIES WITH HAYES.

While I was periently satisfied with Hoyes, and would not disturb him in his seat at all—(Laughteft)—I was willing to vindicate history by producing the evidence of what I believe to have been a fraud, and as the respectable whitesof my own State had been accused of "buil-dozing" I was willing the letter should be produced; Mrs. Jenks is a very discreet woman, and, therefore, I played upon her anger to endeavor to get her to produce the letter and to authorize ma as her agent or iriend to "put it where it would do the most good (laughter); whether for myself or my party was periently immaterial; I was somewnat

personal demand; I called her attention to this part of the article, and she then said;—
"That is true, I have not that letter in my possession."

A TALLETRANDISH EXPRESSION.

I then said to her that that was probably a Talleyran-lish expression, meaning that she had not got it in her absolute physical possession, and she finally aumitred that was the lact; in the meanwhile I had been trying to get the letter here, for if the letter could bring her money I was whings to help her sell the letter; I would even have helped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her sell the letter; I would even have beiped her received her at this time were much interrupted by frequent calls upon her from eminent statesmen and new-paper men, who stowards her pariors; I understood from her that she had written to New Orieans for this package, which I understood was in an from rate; in all these conversations I botteve both she and I understood that the particular document we were taking about was the Amerson-Weber letter; I learned from her that she had written to New Orieans for it; in dase course of time she informed me that she would have to go to New Orieans for it; in dase course of time she informed me that she would have to go to New Orieans for it; in dase course of time she in lateral to the she had written to New Orieans for it; in dase course of time she in lateral to the she had written to New Orieans for it; in dase to go and I understood it, but she had was to have to go and I understood it, but she had writen to go to New Orieans for it; she went away and was to have been back in about fitteen days with that very letter, as I understood it, but she only came had at the time she made this statement to you? A. Yes, sir; i supposed the letter, but I cannot say certainly; i have seen many

Binon 1868, when Pierce was inaugurated; I have been back and forth between here and Louisians, and might claim to be a citized of Louisians.

Q. What is your age now? A. F.ity-one next fail.
A FRIEND OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Q. Have you lived in Washington most of the time since Pierce's administration? A. I came here with my friend Jefferson Davis, when he was appointed Secretary of War.

Q. What has been your business or profession since you came here? A. I came here to get a consulship at Honolulu, but get defeated for it and substited into a clerkship in the General Land Office; when the war hooke our I, as a good Southerner, went south and took up my sabre to fight for the Sentin, and after the war was over I came back here and have been practising law ever since; my position while in the Land Office was that of law clerk, deciding contested incoases.

powder works and position and performed various other duties.

Q When did you return to Washington after the war? A. In November, 1865.

Q Have you been a regular practising atternay here since that time? A. My bad hearing prevents that, but I do an office business—examine titles, conveyances, &c.

Q. Where did you make the acquaintance of Mrs. Jenks Y. A. I rented a room in a house on F street and she took rooms in the same house, and I neard that a couple of handrome and inlented and the took rooms in the same house, and i neard that a couple of handrome and inlented and benetiful levies I introduced myself to them; it was all very matural, you know. (Laughter, Q. It was simply a boarding house acquaintance, thea? A. It amounted to more than that, because we had come originally from the same locality, you know.

we had come originally from the same locality, you how.

Q. When did you begin the acquaintance there? A. Three or four years ago; I cannot give you the date, because I do not keep a disty.

Q. Has the acquaintance been continued from that time down to the present winter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times has Mrs. Jenks been in the city, and now long a time, to your knowledge? A. At that time she stayed here until July, 1876, and then went to the Centennial, and then haw her no more until last January.

Q. The conversations you have referred to took place last January?

A. Yes, air; January and February.

Q. How long have you been sillicted with the deatness you now have? A. I was shot through the head at the battle of Seven Fines, in April, 1861, and have been deat ever since.

Q. Any conversations with you on such a subject would have to be loud enough to be heard by anywody in the room? A. Oh no, sir. Ara Jenks has a splendid voice and I could hear her very well. I can hear any woman much better than i can a man; they have a clearer tone of voice, and she arcentuates her yowels he fleely and so well.

SUBJECT TO HER PERSONAL DEMAND.

Q. Now state precisely what Mrs. Jenks told you regarding the Sherman letter. A. She read, as I supposed, from the lotter suc had in her hand, to the following effect:—"You have committed the blunder of leaving the document words.

Q. Did she distinctly fell you who the letter was from that was then being read as you understood?

A. No, sir; if it was not from her hisband, I never heard who it was from and I do not understood?

A. No, sir; if it was not from her hisband, I never heard who it was from and it do not understood that the package considered hash more documents than the Shorman letter pertung to the Louisiana question; I understood that the package on his believe that so he letter is spoke of documents and it always understood that the package on subject. A. No, sir; if it was not from her hisband, I never heard who it was from an it has more riged of here in the packag

asio? A. Not to me,
Q. Were the papera that were supposed to be in that
package scientifically described? A. None save this
one; I was after that paper.
Q. Whe was present when you had these interviews you have been testifying to? A. Nobidy;
whenever I discussed this question with her we were

whenever I discussed this question with her we were alone.

A. Did you understand that she was here in pursuit of a piace for Packard? A. I understood the was here to secure his appointment as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

After a short rocess the commutee reassembled, and Judgs Hugh J. Campbell, United States Attorney for the Territory of Dakota, was called.

Judgs Campbell corroborated the testimony of Mr. Pitkin in regard to Anderson's swearing to his protest, and was questioned at some length regarding the form of suce piotests as were in general use in Lodisions at that time without chorting any hew facts. The examination then continued as follows:—By Mr. Hiscock—Q You were not appointed to your present position because of any corrupt agreement with President Hayes in regard to his being connied to? A. No, sir; I was appointed on the recommendation of Judge Hunt, of Louisians, Mr. Bongano, General Anderson, Governor Packard and others.

Bulling others.

By Mr. Hutler—Q. Did you have anything to do with the McVerigh Commission that dame does there?

A. No, sir, except to have some little conversation with some of them.

Was PACKARD ERROTED.

WAS PACKARD ELECTRO.

Q. I will ask you keen your knowledge of that election, and I think you had a pretty extensive knowledge, whether you do not think Mr. Packard was legally elected Governor of Louisiana; have you any doubt of it? A. I have no doubt in the world, I think Mr. Packard did receive a majority of the legal votes cast in Louisiana.

Q. Have you ever had any doubt that if Packard was not elected Governor of Louisiana Mr. Hayes was not elected Governor of Louisiana Mr. Hayes was not elected Governor of Louisiana Mr. Hayes was not that the vame vote that elected Packard elected the Presidential electors who voted for President Hayes.

By the Chairman—Q. Or else that they were not elected at all? A. My opinion is that they were both elected.

By Mr. Butler—Q. Do you know which set of votes was first canvassed, the gubernstorial or the Fresidential? A. I was not present at any of the sessions of the Board and heard but vory little about it.

Q. Have you now or have you ever had any doubt that if Mr. Packard had been recognized by the auministration as the legally elected Governor of Louisiana that he would have maintained himself in the government and everything have gone on in peace and quietness? A. I have no doubt that if there had been no paure or interreguum by the partial recognition of the two governments, and Mr. Packard had been sustained in mediately on his inauguration, I believe he could have sustained himself.

Q. Without any breach of the peace or civil war down there? A. Without any civil war, but not without the active support of the United States government.

leve he could have sustained himself.

Q. Without any breach of the pence or civil war down there? A. Without any civil war, but not without the active support of the United States government.

Q. Did you hear at the time of the application of Packard, after he had been declared only elected Governor to the President for support to prevent domestic violence? A. I only know that by the courrent history of the times.

Q. At that time was there any proteuce that there was any other legal covernment in Louisians duly elected under the forms of law and the constitution of Louisians? A. So he as my judgment was concerned there was not.

Q. Whatever pretence there was was simply a military organization or mob, without any autorrhy or sanction, so har as you know, in point of law? A. Without any at all in my judgment.

Q. Have yog ever had any occasion from that hour to this to change your mind on these topics I have also here any of the provident of the stochange your mind on these topics I have also here.

PACKARD AND HAYES.

By Mr. Morrison—Q. When you say that the same you which elected the Hayes electors elected Packard you mean to say by that that Packard had as many yours in Louisians as the Hayes electors had? A. Yes, sir, and I believe he had more.

By the Chairman—Q. When you say that the Packard government could have maintained their do you mean to say that II the itsignal irroops had been witherawn irrom Lédisians. Packard toolid have maintained himself there? A. No, sir, I do not.

By the Chairman—Q. When you say that the Packard was himself there? A. No, sir, that is not my mingression; there were two ont always apposed that the provision in the constitution which says tent the Governor may call upon the President for prefection in cases of domestic violence applied to the situation at that time? A. Yes, sir; that is my impression.

By the Chairman—I hen your miterpretation of the constitution waters it the duty of the President to the Canadian had usuality and usuality and the same of the Canadian which

Governor the Hayes electors did not carry Louisiana?

A. The same reasons and the same operation of law which gave a majority of legal votes to Packard gave them to the Hayes electors.

Q. Then if Packard was not legally elected Governor the Hayes electors did not carry the State. Does not that which was prevalent that which was prevalent that which was prevalent that which was prevalent and which is prevalent those to-day Packard would now be presiding Governor? A. Yes, sir; that is my judgmont; I believe, had it not been for the violence of the democrats, Packard would have been sustained.

Q. You mean their fliegal and unlawful action? A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman—Q. You mean by that that there was opposition to Packard? A. Yes, sir, and that that opposition was fliegal and unlawful; if there had been no revolution there Packard would have been Governor.

By Mr. Miscock—Q. You regard their opposition as amounting to revolution? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Springer—Q. Did Governor Nicholis ges any nid from the lederal authornities? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Then when the troops were withdrawn the Nicholis government stood? Yes, sir.

By Mr. Butlor—I have one final question to ask, and that is, I suppose in 1862 the authorities of the United States, could not have been maintained without lederni troops? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Butlor—I have one final question to ask, and that is, I suppose in 1862 the authorities of the United States, could not have been maintained without lederni troops? A. No, sir.

Governor Keilegg was then called and some discussion took place regarding the order in which witnesses should be examined.

The committee then, at five o'clock, adjourned until half-pist ten o'clock te-morrow morning.

The sub-committee the for New Orleans.

OBITUARY.

QUEEN MERCEDES OF SPAIN. time of gastric lever, and for some days no hope was bers of the royal and Montpensier families and the Ministers. Her condition became so low during the day that a report of her death was widely circulated, but she railied toward evening and some alight hopes were entertained of her recovery. Pesterday mornater despatches left fittle room to hope that she could outlive the day. "The latest bulletin," said a despatch received later in the morning, "announces that Queen Mercedes is worse. She is unconscious and sinking fast." Finally she expired in the presence of the King and the members of the royal family.

AROUND THE DEATHERD.

The death scene was very sad and impressive, and is thus described by a Madrid correspondent telegraphing immediately before the last agony;—'The King and members of the royal family are assembled round the Queen's bed. The Ministers were summoned to the palace early this morning, and in the Foreign Office scene is most impressive."

A later despatch from the same correspondent says:—"The Queen passed the later nours of her illness in a state of unconscidusness. King Alfonso re-mained at her bedside until the end. Deep commiscration is expressed by all classes. The Ministers at the early age of eighteen years, Mercedes d'Orleans, the beautiful daughter of Mont-pensier, before she could have fully realized the high position in which she was placed. It is a sad blow to the young King, who entertained gretied by the people. Her family history and the negotiations and intrigues which led to her marriage with King Alfonso will find a prominent place in the record of the last lew years in Spain, while her beauty, facts from a commonplace, worldly standpoint, is may appear that she has perhaps escaped a life of trouble inture of Spain looks stormy, and a fierce struggle tions is one of the things which the near future has h store for the Iberian l'eninsula.

UNR FAMILY RISTORY.

Queen Mercedes was born in Madrid, June 24, 1860, er tather being the Duc de Montpenster, a son of Louis Philippe, King of France from 1830 to 1848, and of the Princess Maria Louisa Ferdinands, Intanta of Spain and sister of ex-Queen Isa boils. Her father took up his residence in Spain from the time of his diarriage, and has always mental in bringing about the marriage of the young Orleans prince and the Intenta of Spain, was know t Franco-spanish alliance thus secured would immensely increase French influence in the councils of Europe. The revolution of 1848, however, sent the "cutizen king" in hot haste to England for safety, and the influence of the French Court was thus no longer exerted at Madrid in favor of Monspensier, and he was left to prosecute his lutrigues alone. He never lost sight of his object, however, and gradually and quietly the Duke and his wife gathered around them a small party of clever and unscrupulous never let slip an opportunity of underminadvancing the interests of their pairons. During many of these years the strong hand of O'Donnell all the plans of the complitators, and insurrection after securing the throne, either for himself or some of the Spanish forces and Infants, or heir apparent to throne was gone with O'Donnell's death, the Queen herself was an exile and Montpensior was actively intriguing to guin the throne he had so long coveted. He failed, and his treachery and ingratitude made his name odious from end to end of Spain. The short reign of Amadeus, the experi-mental republic, the fierce struggle with the Northern Carlists, did not divert Montponeler from his purpose. His eye was still fixed on the Spanish throne, and all the energies of his mind were concentrated on its acquisition. Paris strangled the tottering republic, and the bey Alfonso, the son of the de-posed and extied landella, was called to the throne on which his ancestors had sat for so many hundred

ling republic, and the boy Allonso, the son of the deposed and exited Isabella, was called to the throne on which his ancestors had sat for so many hondred years.

Manapose was his chauce. The opportunity which he had so long whited, toiled and plotted for, and for which he had betrayed his own family councedions, had come at last, and it was availed of with characteristic alacrity. The boy King and the young Mercedes had played together as children, and had formed a childian affection for each other. Allons, had banied her his "little wile" before either of them had begun to dream of thrones or crowns or to puzzle their little heads about affairs of state. In the meantime the Princess had grown to be a beautiful bruncite of seventeen. She had a fine face, a gracelin figure and a sweet and winning way. What more natural than that the childian affaction, under the influence of such charms, should ripen into love? The apposition to the proposed marriage was accrated from end to end of Span and a storm of indignation was raised. In the Certes a vigorous opposition was given to the proposal; the exited Queen much her utmost 'influence to prevent a; the Church set its face against it and the nation seemed on the verge of another revolutionary convulsion. The influence of the Ministry, however, prevailed. They saw in the proposed marriage as a assent of two parties and a means of satisfying an astrue and sleepless intriguer. Two monarchical factions welded tute one might perbaps keep off the dreaded republic, which sadvances with slow but steady strides and increases destruction to the corrupt and rotten system which has cramped to energies of a nohie nation for many centuries. The marriage was solemnized and the redes became Queen of Spain on the 24th of last January. The wedding was ceicbrated with great pomp and spiender and the Spanish capital was a scene of genuine rejoining and popular lestivity. Since then her popularity gows not feet very acure. Her lite, since her marriage, was but marked by any very importa

near Paris.

Suspar, Oct. 12, 1873.—All the schotars are back now and you wouldn't know the old building, it is so switched the suspared and the moyene. The petite classe of filly or more intile often is at the other convent and entirely a parate from us in every way. There is to be a distinguished solution to the pensional not be seen in the other convent and entirely a parate from us in every way. There is to be a distinguished solution to the pensional not be seen in the back of the Orieans princesses, a daignter or the Duke of Montpensier. She is to be instance here as a lady scholar, and will have her seat in class and on the very way just like one of us.

Tursmar, Oct. 21.—The Princess actually arrived this morning and is now installed here. The Duke and Ducuess of Montpensier came out with her to call on the Superioress and see the school. It was just at the moon recreation and we were all out in the park, no they walked round and visited the play-grounds of the different classes, and stayed some time watching our games. Of course we were all looking out eagerly for our new schoolmate, and she soon appeared, walking with the governess a little way behind her parents and the Superioress. All we could see was that abe was a girl of thirteen or so, still in short dresses, with a pickessel, dark face, aimost ninden under a broad brimmen straw hat. She had on a very simple little suit of some purple and white stropes stuff, and wore white cotton gloves and books without heels. The Princess was not formally introduced to us till affer we had gone into class, when its effective contracts.

MRS. MARIA JEWELL COLUMN. A cable despatch received vesterday afternoon an nonness the death, in Paris, yesterday, of Mrs. Maria Jewell Coleman, sister of Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, Conu., where she also resided for many years until going abroad some years ego for the health of her husband, James E. Coleman.

The latest advices by mail from London bring us the sad news of the death, by drowning, of Mr. Edward the sad here of the death, by drowning, of Mr. Ruwerd Spender, a well known English journalist, and of his two zons. The deceased gentleman was chief editor and proprietor of the Western Morning News, of Ply-youth, one of the leading journals of the southwest of England. Mr. Spender, on the afterneon of Sunday, the 9th inst., walked with Mr. Rendle, bis brother-in. law, and his two sons from Plymouth to Whitesand in the water Mr. Rendle, who had become separated from the other three-who, lake himself, were fail journat known as the Western Morning News. For a number of years Mr. Spender, thougu injerented at Plymouth chiefly, had lived in London, where he edited the daily incuss of the National Prezs articles, was London correspondent jor several provincial journals and contributed to the magazines and newspapers of the metropolis. He was well known for his political leaders and an adept at gathering the gossip and news of the House of Commons. He was a conscientious writer and practically very benevoieut, toking a prominent part in charity organizations and in the carrying out of measures for lessaning drunkenness among the masses. He was a great worker, though delicate in neath, and beloved of his triends. He icaves a wile and bic boys a mother.

SAMUEL GARRISON.

Samuel Garrison, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 83 First place, in that city, on Tuesday night, of apoplexy. Decessed was born July 4 1814. His father was John Garrison, one of the early settlers of Brooklyn. When a boy the early settlers of Brooklyn. When a boy Samuel was appointed midahtpman in the United States Navy, but after a brief experience affort be abundoned a scataring life, and in 1837 entered upon the study of the law. He was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court some years later, and held the position for two terms. He was elected County Judge filteen years ago, and was re-elected upon the expiration of his term. He was a lifelong democrat, and took an active part in the conventions of his party. He was possessed of a large estate and was a director in the stechanics' Butt, Mechanics' Insurance Company and Lafayette Fire Insurance Company. He leaves a widow and three sons. ISBARL D. DISOSWAY.

Information has reached this city of the death, in Illunois, of Israel D. Discoway, formerly one of New York's leading dry goods merchants. He was the son of Israel Discoway, also a dry goods merchant, and

his iamily were of Huguonot descent. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and, after receiving his degree, begen business in this city as a wholesale dealer in dry goods. His brother, Colonel Mark Disos-way, who died in 1822, was his partner, the firm name way, who died in 1822, was his partner, the firm name being I. D. Dinosway & Brother. On his retirement from business Mr. Disosway removed, with his lamily, to Virginia, where he lived during the great rebellion. Though a Union man nimedi one is his sons perished in the Confederate cause. Subsequently, with his wife and children he removed to Hilmon. He leaves three sons, well to do residents of Hilmon, and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deema, paster of the Church of the Strangers; also two nrothers, one a retired lawyer, residing in Queens county, and the other doing outsiness in this city.

GEORGE W. YOULR. George W. Youle, cashier of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, died yesterday morning at his rest dence, No. 112 Kast Twenty-fitth street, at the age of seventy-five years. He had been employed in the bank for the last forty-six years, and since 1857 occu-pred the position of cashier.

AN AGED SUICIDE.

A man about sixty years of age was found yester

day morning in Prospect Park, near the Ninth street cutrance, with his throat cut in a horrible manner and a deep gast near his left elbow. Although living he adeep case near his loft elbow. Although living he was unable to speak, and it was thought he would die before be could be removed to the hospital. A bloody razor was lving by his side. When the ambulance reached the hospital the physicisus found that reached the hospital the physicians found that the razer had completely sweed the windpipe. One of the principal arteries on the arm was also cut. Everything possible was done to save the unfortunate man's life, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. In one of the man's pockets was found a box of rat poison that had not peen used, while the others contained a peent, a pair of steel runned spectacies, a black comb and a pocket waite. He were a high had, in which was the following trace mark is—"Smith & Paimer, Norwak, Conn., tiar, 1877." The rest of his appared consisted of white shirt, white knit undershirt, gray stockings, gauter shoes, back pantaioons and pepper and asit cout and vest. He has told gray beard and gray hair, the upper part of his head being baid. His cicthing, although much wors, was need.

GENERAL PORTER'S CASE.

He Glaims Pope Fought at Bull Run in Ignorance of Essential Facts.

IMPORTANT NEW EVIDENCE.

Confederate Generals Will Testify to the Propriety of Perter's Action.

FULL INVESTIGATION ASKED.

Anson Malthy, counsel for Fitz John Porter, con tinued his statement at ten o'clock this morning. beginning with the consideration of the charge of Porter's disobeying Pope's order, 4:30 P. M., August Bull Run. Counsel said, in substance, that Porter, ht at Manassas. Pope, supposing him to be in the rear of Juckson's flank, directed him to attack that flank or the enemy, whereas, if he had maintained his position, he would have aided to the capture of Jackson's forces. Counsel told the Board that ample evidence would; by presented, showing that not retreat : that he was continually sending mounted men to McDowell's headquarters, giving that General information as to his wheresbouts and receiving no information of a need of action on his own part. Counsel produced maps showing where Pope and Porter were on the 29th of August, and said that his real position to the rear of Jackson's right, un-opposed by Lougairest. General Porter admits that, if he had been there unopposed, his failure to attack Jackson's flank or rear, with or without orders, would have deserved expital punishment. Pope's map and the government witnesses show that the court mar-tial took Pope's supposition of Porter's position to be be untrue. Between half-past five and six P. M Forter remained where he could only hear the sound of artiflery, while General Reynolds, between him fight than was Porter, said he heard no fire of the in-WHEN THE ORDER TO ATTACK WAS RECEIVED

No missive had remeted Porter from Pope of any kind until half-past six P. M., nor any general plan of attack. But referring directly to the time consumed by Captain Pope, of General Pope's staff, in conveying the order to Porter to go into the fight, counsel made nteresting statements as regards the rouse taken by covergment witnesses on the former trial, that it was a very circuitous route, and that although the order

government witnesses on the former trial, that it was a very circuitous route, and that although the order was dated at half-past four P. M., it would not have resched General Porter by the courier's band half an hour after, as claimed by that courier. At all events, the order was not delivered to Porter till naif-past six P. M. at Hethlehem Church. When Poker dut receive the half-past four P. M. order he ordered an attack, but when he resched the Iront it was dark and he was compelled to stop the movement, to part of the way was through a tangled forces in the enemy's immediate front.

Pope RONGRANT OF THE FACTS.

Neither Pope nor McDowell knew that Longstreet's large force was in front of Porter; that Potter, instead of refresting, drew his troops into ambush under cover of the lorest, and that his movements on that day were the most meriteriest of all the commands, because, without loss of blood, his front held Longstreet pinned to his position before Potter, preventing a combined attack on Pape's left by Jackson and Longstreet mined to his position before Potter, preventing a combined attack on Pape's left by Jackson and Longstreet pinned to his position before Potter, preventing a combined attack on Pape's left by Jackson and Longstreet have so written to Potter, and Longstreet in his letter says he had 25,000 men, and was in supporting distance of Jackson at size A. M. and ready to flight at seven A. M., and was particularly anxious to bring on an situack. General Lee debring to astack, out Longstreet to receive an attack. The Confederate force then controlling the Union forces was as follows:—Longstreet, 30,000; Jackson, 20,000; artiflety, 4,000; cavalry, 2,500, or about Job,500 m sl., Once or twice large forces of troops and covalry work shift to support Longstreet, whose right was continually threston and Colonel Marshall, of General Lee's staff.

CONFLICTING TREINGNY ANTICIPATED.

When Mr. Maithy's statement for the petitioner was concluded, Colonel Gardner, Recorder of the Board, addressed its member

and names of individuals have been sent to him to be subponned, yet there is no fund from which to drew their expenses, and be thought the Board should decide how he should proceed.

Mr. Choade, of counsel for Mr. Porter, replied that his dient desired the fullest investigation, and that his witnesses should be adulted to know at the outself it there is to be another contest with the government. General Porter has witnesses who are far spari, as, for instance, Generals Buchaman and Heinzelman, Washington; Major Hyland, Dankville; Colonel Johnston, Massichusetts; soveral at Geinewille; Colonel Individual and Massachusetts.

General Sondleid, after consultation, stated that the Board would recover all past recovers bearing upon the case, and counsel will present the same to-morrow and continue throughout Priday, adjourning then probably until Tuesday following.

Mr. Bullet also surveced the and of the Board in inducing the War Department to juve army officers who may be needed as wincesse love of absence, and counsel will present the same to-morrow and continue throughout Priday, adjourning then probably until Tuesday following.

Mr. Bullet also surveced the and of the Board in inducing the War Department to juve army officers who induces the War Department to invite General Longstreet to appear as a wincess.

The following is Filz John Porter's introductory address to the Military Board:—

Mr. Praximary and Gestramas—It has pleased the President of the Military Johnson Porter's introductory address to the Military Johnson Porter's introductory and the proofs thereof before a bard of high officers, prepared to prove to intall beautifuly

bert Sydney Johnston, I served in Utan through the campaign in the Rocky Mountains—memorable for its hardships.

During the early days of our great political trouble I sude-say hip accomplished the duties assigned me of inspecting and reporting upon the defences of Charleston Hartor and their need of repairs, supplies and men, and of removing from secoled Texas those troops which could be rescued from the period being overwheimed by numbers. Satisfied with my efficiency, Mr. Cameron, then Secretary of War, and General Scott selected me for the important duty of protecting the Satismore and Harrisburg Railroad (Northern Central) from the Baltimore rioters. I obtained from Geverner Cursus, at Harrisburg (Pa.), a body of musey days volunters, whom I mainty armon, as best I done, From air araenais, under verbal abthority from the Secretary of War and General Scott to use their names for any good purpose. With these troops I checked the destruction of the bridges already begun and prepared to reopen communication with Washington, were all the troops were ordered back to York, Pa.

It is well known that prompt accurate.

The action of the people of those States sometimes depended on the succession.

The action of the people of those States sometimes depended on the success of a comparatively small body of men in obtaining desired of arms, maintions and fortifications. Such, it was leared, would be the case in Massure.

While at Harrisburg, on the duty just set forth, I became, through thewartor Curtin, whose confidence and aid I enjoyed, cognition of the necessity of

prompt action on the part of the administration to protect the assembland other public property at Sa Louis, and to prevent those outsings and supplied from tailing into the bands of the severalouists. Those were anxious moments. A day, nary, a lew hours of delay, might suffice for the seconstraints to Those were anxious moments. A day, nay, a few hours of delay, might suffice for the secessionnists to gain possession of the government arms, stores and mountous, and Missourt might have been garried out of the Imou. If the effect this settion would have had upon the war its necesses to speculate, but we know that the difficulties in the way of our success would have been greatly multiplied. Three days were at that time neceded to get a reply from the Secretary of War at Washington, then out off from us—three days, every hour tranght with peril to our cause. I assumed the responsibility, and at once, in the name of the Secretary of War and General in-Chief, gave the necessary telegraphic orders and instructions. The Secretary of War and General Scott warmly approved my action a tew days after, upon my reporting in Washington, and stussequently General Blair thanked my for my prompt assumption of authority and the great services thus rendered the State, which, is bit were, "nesped to save Missouri in the Union." The value and effect of my action is well known to one of your number, who was on unity at St. Louis. Mintary skill was not necessary for its act; physical courage, was not necessary for its act; physical courage, was not necessary for its act; physical courage, was not necessary for the act; physical courage, was not necessary for the act; by fixed for the dause and love of my country were necessary, and that zed and that love burned as brightly at Gaines' Mili, at Malvern, at Amietim and at the second Buil Run as at Harrisburg, and it shall only die with my life.

After fulliling the duty of organizing the raw recruits into brigades and divisions to which I had been assigned at Washinston, I was selected to command troops at Fort Corcaran, where I soon formed a division, which was commended by the General-in-Chiel to the army as an of the second for the many for the army.

Under General Heintzelman I went to the Prith Army corps, to and its move the first surface of the responsibility of the entire of

Afterward I hastened from the Peninsula with my Afterward I hastened from the Peninsula with my to the assistance of General Pope, reporting to corps to the assistance of General Pape, reporting to him on my arrival, August 28, 1862. This march and more especially the events of my few days service under General Pape will be dwelt upon percenter. My actions during those days form the surjour more especially the evenus of my few days services under General Pope will be dwelt upon correlater. My actions agring those days form the suspent matter of your investigations. General Pope's campaign was un-uccessful. The enemy crossed the Potomac liste Marviand. First assigned to the duty of communiting 25,000 men in the almost vacated defences of Washington, from Fort Coreoras to itention the communiting 25,000 men in the almost vacated defences of Washington, from Fort Coreoras to itention crosses, and alterward marching my corps of 9,000 men to Auttetam, I took an effective part in that battle, seconding the efforts of any commanding general and my brother generals in every posticio way.

On the 12th of November, 1882, two months after the nattle of Bull Run, I was relieved from my command at Warrenton, Va., on the eve of most important events. A court martial was convened and found me guilty of the charges and material specifications preferred against me, involving my motives and conduct during and preceding the second battle of Bull Run. I was dismissed from the United States Army January 27, 1863, under a sentence whose gravity is only equalled by that of death; convicted of wilfelly reliasing to over orders; of retraining from giving battle in sid of my forther solvierer; of neglecting to sid in adhieving a success, the judice to gain which cost the loss of the rives of thousands of men and of hundreds of my own corps on the next day, August 30, 1862, with we ful disaster to my country.

Had sach been in Ireth my conduct, and had my motives been those charged upon ms, the sentence of ceath would have been a light one and I would have deserved everlasting objecting to a did not the country.

But I am conscious of my innecence, conscious that

Legislatures of New Hampstire, New Jersey and Pennsylvanta Emisseat lawyers—among them Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord and Jusge Witham B. Saipman, of New York; Sidney Bartlett, Judges Benjamin R. Curtis and J. G. Abbott, of Boston—and written their opinions of the justice of my case, and these were aumitted to the Presideat. Always mave the good wishes and resolutions of my old Flith army curps gone with me. My appeads were never requaed, but were never gracted. And now, in 1818, after fitteen years of undeserved suffering—ander a sentende which, founded upon mistaken evidence, has long caused the aim of my life to be the vindication of my military honor—President Hayes has granted me a hearing.

A taird of a century has relied over my head slace as a toy I quitted these hairs, having demonstrated my fitness to serve my country. Now a man, struck down by an undeserved sentence in the height of my military career, while years of honoruble service lay retore me, I return to this spot, and shall demonstrate before you that I am not unworthy the name I was born to, the nourishment and education green me here, the trusts and rapk bestowed upon me, nor of the rights and privilegas of an American chizen. With these words of proface, I pass to my statement of the facts, which I claim show that I was improperly convicted and removed from the United States Army.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

MR. VANDERBILA'S VIEWS ON POOLING THE MAIN PREIGHT TONNAGE DISTRIBUTION.

CHICAGO, Dit. June 26, 1878. York Central and Hudson River railroads, contri-butes a communication to the Timeron the present railroad situation. He miers to the great depression in business, the great number of bankrapt roads, and the uncertain future for all roads unless there is a change in management, and favors the pooling plan He says - "Superior natural advantages, better man sarily keep some roads solvest much longer than lows. Such a road pays nothing to stockholders of bondholders; it has no responsibility to owners, patrons or the public. It does business comparatively ior nothing. Its property deteriorates, and the country through which it runs will in the end experience the disastrous effects of its experiences and irresponsibility. It all the great trugglines were brought to that condition not only would immore properties be descroyed, but credit and irade be so paragred that every interest and the whole country would be irrepurably lajurest. The poet irrice to avrid this. The only danger that can be regarded in the whole country would be irrepurably lajurest, and the whole country would be irrepurably lajurest, and the whole country has prices, out this is impossible. The public nave become used to very low charges and will submit to be come used to very low charges and will submit to be come. The meat skill, the most prucert management, the atmost good latts cannot rane for keep the rate of transportation to figures so high but that the most right economy and the soliest management will be required to sushing of the soliest management will be required to sushing of the soliest management will be required to sushing of the soliest management will be required to sushing it crowded to their distanct expect, and were uniformly dealt with, it would and awinter rate—and all antippers knew just what to expect, and were uniformly dealt with, it would and immeasurably to the prosperity and stability of our commerce.

'All combinations bereafore made based upon different principles have been violated by the local agents in their anxiety to secure business and favorities of form produces the most satisfaction and the first has of all the plans yet suggested or tred the division of tourses under the present system produces the most satisfaction and the lature are usery inflicit, and a greater sense of furness and security prevails. I believe that of all the plans yet suggested for tred the division of tourneys under the present system produces the most satisfaction and the most beneficial results. It say ofter sceems of furness and security prevails. I believe that of all the plans for nothing. Its property deteriorates, and the

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

OTTAWA, Obt., June 26, 1878. A boat containing nine raftemen was coprized to-day while runping the Chots Rapids. One man was drowned and the others tema ned on a rock of